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Guideposts for 4-H Clubs in a changing world

■ National 4-H Club Week, March 2-10, focuses the attention of all extension workers on building the local 4-H Club program into an effective youth organization in the changing world of today.

During the past year, a committee of State, county, and national 4-H leaders has been working on the 4-H Club program of the future.

Meeting frequently and working earnestly, these leaders developed 10 guideposts for future 4-H programs:

Planned to help 4-H members analyze their own situations, needs, and interests in this age of atomic energy and to build a program which will more adequately prepare them for citizenship physically, mentally, and spiritually, these 10 guideposts are: (1) Developing talents for greater usefulness; (2) joining with friends for work, fun, and fellowship; (3) learning to live in a changing world; (4) choosing a way to earn a living; (5) producing food and fiber for home and market; (6) creating better homes for better living; (7) conserving nature's resources for security and happiness; (8) building health for a strong America; (9) sharing responsibilities for community improvement; (10) serving as citizens in maintaining world peace.

The guideposts were introduced to the 1,100 4-H leaders and members attending the 4-H Club Congress in early December. The young folks took part in spirited discussions on how their local problems could be worked out within the framework of these 10 guideposts.

During 4-H Club Week all club members can do the same. They can make these 10 guideposts their own by analyzing their local situations and

planning a program to meet these situations. The 900 club members who discussed the 10 points at the Congress are now in their local communities all over the United States. They will take a leading part in helping local clubs adapt the guideposts to their own club programs. They will consider such issues as housing, health, vocational choices, marketing, distribution, conservation, recreation, and maintenance of world peace which come within the scope of the 4-H Club program under these 10 points.

National 4-H Club Week also gives an opportunity to inventory commu-

nities for prospective 4-H Club members. The national goal is set at 3,200,000 4-H Club members by 1950. This means that every member must help at least one other member get started in 4-H Club work.

Club Week can serve to bring the work of 4-H Clubs and the possibilities of the new program to the attention of parents and new prospective leaders. It is a good time to recruit new leaders and develop enthusiasm for the program.

4-H Clubs have made a war record of which they are justly proud. Can they also rise to the higher challenge of building a just and enduring world peace? The discussion, understanding, and acting upon the precepts laid down in the 10 guideposts are the first steps in that direction.

4-H Club Week message from the White House

HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States

■ All young men and women in the world today face the challenge of unsettled times and new problems—but also of new ideas and great new opportunities. We have an unlimited building job to do. On the foundations of the victories that youth sacrificed so much to win, we now have the opportunity to raise up a progressive, productive civilization in which the rights of the individual and the need of unbroken peace must have the highest, most enduring values. To make that promise of the future come true—the realization of which means so much to the oncoming generation—is not only the hope but the task of youth everywhere. The eyes of the young men and women of the world are on the youth of the United States, searching for example, ideas, and ideals.

We have an outstanding example

to offer them in 4-H Club work. For more than 30 years I have seen 4-H Club work serve as a powerful incentive to millions of farm boys and girls in development of their talents, their leadership, and their citizenship. Times may change, but the objectives of 4-H work, as reaffirmed in their 10 postwar goals, are based on fundamental human principles that never change.

I urge all rural young people to take an active part in their own local 4-H Club Program in 1946 and in years following. This is one of the ways in which we can build the kind of youth the United States needs—strong, skilled, informed, and articulate—and it is one of the important means we have of demonstrating to the world what youth can accomplish through practical democracy and good citizenship.

International Extension Service takes form

ARTHUR L. DEERING, Director, Maine Agricultural Extension Service

■ The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, held at Quebec in October, makes possible the beginning of an International Extension Service. Here at Quebec long ago the British and the French under Wolfe and Montcalm fought one of the decisive battles of the world. Here President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill planned the decisive phases of World War II. Here again representatives of the Allied Nations met to hasten the war's successful conclusion.

Yet an even more significant chapter has been written in world progress in this historic city of Quebec. Here in October met the delegates and their advisers from 40 nations, not to plan for war but to create an organization that would help banish from the earth the fear of hunger, the threat of famine, and give hope to the millions of underfed and undernourished people of the world.

FAO Is Not a Relief Agency

However, the Food and Agriculture Organization is not a relief agency; nor are the farmers of this Nation, or the people of any nation, expected to lower their own standards of living in order to raise the standards of those less fortunate. Rather, it is hoped that standards of living in disadvantaged countries will be raised by their own efforts with intelligent aid.

Let me illustrate the extreme importance of this very point. Let us suppose that we live in a neighborhood where the people have very low incomes and can only with great difficulty obtain the bare necessities of life. How can that situation be helped? Well, it can't be greatly or permanently improved by dumping more food into the laps of these people. That may help in an emergency but not permanently. On the other hand, if we can give these neighbors of ours a chance to increase their incomes, they will raise their own standards of living. Not only that, but they will buy more of our goods, and we will share in their prosperity. From being a threat to the peace of

our community, they will become good neighbors and desirable citizens; all will benefit in income, improved social conditions, and real satisfactions.

An actual example is the case of India, with her population of 400 millions. The conference delegate from that country told us that the minimum adequate diet cost \$84 per year for each adult. Then he added that the average income of the people of India was only \$22 per year. No wonder is it that famine and pestilence occur there yearly! Certain it is that until the income of those people can be raised or those two figures brought nearer together, malnutrition and starvation will continue as a regular occurrence.

That example is typical of the need existing in many areas. The answer should be provided largely by the people themselves with a minimum of help and assistance from outside. Through a quarter of a century of experience the Extension Service has demonstrated that the solution to many such problems is to raise the living standards of a people or a nation.

Delegation Represents Farm Leadership

Now let us return to the FAO conference. Clinton P. Anderson, our Secretary of Agriculture, was the official delegate from the United States. There were 35 "advisers" in the United States delegation. Among these were Dr. Howard Tolley, alternate for the Secretary and chosen as vice president of FAO and member of the executive committee for 3 years; 4 members of Congress; the presidents of the 4 leading farm organizations; 3 from the land-grant colleges; our Director of Extension, M. L. Wilson; and others.

The work of the conference was performed by many different committees. The topics were developed in answer to problems existing or arising. A chairman and secretary were then selected. The membership on the committee was entirely voluntary, the number on each depending upon the interest of different countries in the job assigned. Some committees had

only a few members; others had 10 or more.

From the first it was apparent that several countries wanted a committee dealing with education and extension. When the topic was finally announced it was like the old hoop skirt—it covered the subject completely and then some. Here it is: "Education, Extension, and the Exchange of Scientific and Technical Information." Dr. Spencer Hatch, who had spent 17 years in India and was more recently in Mexico, was appointed as secretary; and the writer, over his objections, was chosen chairman. The countries represented on the committee by one or more members consisted of the following: Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Denmark, France, Haiti, India, Iraq, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Russia, South Africa, and the United States.

Interest in Extension Is World-Wide

Only those people who attended this conference can appreciate the world-wide interest in extension work. For example, 18 nations selected this committee as their primary interest. Moreover, 4 of those serving on this committee were, in the closing days of the conference, chosen as members of the permanent FAO Executive Committee of 15.

Out of the work of this committee came many suggestions and recommendations. It is impossible to list all these. Rather, let me select a few related specifically to Extension which will give you an idea of the interest and desires of many countries:

1. They want FAO to encourage throughout the world the further development of an extension service as an educational agency.
2. They want technicians from this country to assist in taking moving pictures of improved practices and scientific methods as one of the best means of teaching, especially in those countries where 90 percent of the people can neither read nor write.
3. They want missions and panels of experts who can assist in organizing extension work and who will survey conditions, recommend procedures, and develop methods of instruction.
4. They want regional and international conferences of extension per-

sonnel, and they want them called within the year.

5. They want an international advisory committee on extension work.

These and many other proposals were made. They came from many countries, large and small, advantaged and disadvantaged areas, from members of the committee and members of the conference. It is true that many nations now have a form of extension service. However, it bears little resemblance to ours—in completeness of organization, in trained personnel, or as a definite educational agency. The more advanced countries may have county or area personnel, known as farm advisers, or economists, or having other titles. Their duties may combine several services outside the educational field. The United States is regarded beyond

question as having the most complete, best organized, and best financed Extension Service in existence. Our leadership in this field is recognized throughout the world.

We have then an opportunity under the United Nations Charter to aid in the development of an International Extension Service. Our own Director M. L. Wilson, who contributed a great deal to the effectiveness of several FAO committees, such as Extension, Rural Welfare, Health, and Nutrition, has made the following statement regarding this opportunity:

"The United Nations Organization now makes possible an Extension Service for the World's Farmers, whatever its name in whatever language. Extension education through the application of science will build a capable, efficient, and intelligent rural population."

New 11-point program sets peacetime aims

■ This fall a committee of Maryland extension workers headed by Prof. Fred Leinbach, head of the animal husbandry department at the University of Maryland, was assigned a big job by Director T. B. Symons—to look into the possibilities of a unified program for all extension workers in the State, which would tie together the many aids they can provide for farm families in the "reconversion period," when agriculture must make its plans for peacetime production.

The committee presented its report at the annual extension conference in Baltimore in November; and, after discussion, their program was unanimously adopted by the State and county extension workers present. They also planned to present the program to the farm and home leaders of the State for their approval.

The aim of the Extension Service in 1946, will be to aid farm families in achieving a higher level of rural living. Agriculture now faces an unusual situation. It made a magnificent contribution toward the successful winning of the war. Despite all handicaps, farm families achieved the goal of producing an enormous supply of food. Now they face the peacetime era and its uncertain economic prospects with an industry

expanded beyond normal requirements and with a critical need for greater efficiency of production and marketing. The farm and home plant is in need of restoration, improvement, and rebuilding. Natural resources of all kinds are in an impaired condition and in need of conservation and replenishing. Wartime forcefully demonstrated the need for higher levels of nutrition and other factors contributing to an improvement in health. Social, spiritual, and moral values and relationships declined generally in all walks of life.

It has been said that the farm family is the mainspring of democracy and the cradle of Christianity. The farm family faces the challenge of leadership in remodeling and replenishing the ideals and the moral fiber of the Nation and in preserving the American way of life.

Major problems, and objectives in overcoming these problems, that face Maryland agriculture today have been summarized in this extension program as follows: An uncertain economic situation will require that farmers develop even greater efficiency in production and marketing to keep on a paying basis. Their war-worn home and farm equipment and buildings must be restored and improved as

soon as practicable. Loss and waste of natural resources such as the soil, speeded by heavier tillage and other wartime practices, will demand extra effort for conservation. Food that is not balanced enough to satisfy needs of human bodies, and inadequate rural health facilities call for a definite plan for improving the health of rural folks. And finally, as the war has strongly pointed out, we can all benefit from higher moral, spiritual, and social relationships through a development of sympathetic understanding of one another.

To tie together all these aims and objectives, a program of 11 points for 1946 has been outlined. These points are as follows:

1. Help farmers convert Maryland agriculture to a peacetime basis.
2. Conduct an educational program to plan food production in line with market conditions and labor supply.
3. Stimulate the greatest possible efficiency on the farms and in the homes.
4. Render every possible aid to returning veterans.
5. Stimulate a rehabilitation and improvement of the farm plant, including farm equipment and facilities of the farm home.
6. Develop greater leadership among rural people, both youth and adult.
7. Conduct a vigorous educational program to promote conservation of all natural resources.
8. Continue to emphasize adequate health and nutrition.
9. Promote greater cooperation with farm organizations.
10. Promote a more comprehensive 4-H and older-youth program.
11. Promote better farm family living as the crowning objective of farm life.

■ Iowa 4-H Clubs have raised approximately \$1,800 toward a fellowship for a woman from China to study 4-H Club work in the United States. The idea of doing this originated with Mrs. Edith P. Barker, girls' club leader of Iowa, whose energy behind it helped to carry it through.

■ Among adult volunteer leaders of 4-H Clubs in New York, 355 men and women have had 5 years of service, 90 have served for 10 years, 42 for 15 years, and 15 for 20 or more years.

Parent interest in 4-H Club work

ROBERTA LAREW ALLISON, Home Demonstration Agent, Nicholas County, W. Va.

■ "I'll be glad to help if there is anything I can do," is a familiar statement heard by extension workers. In Nicholas County, W. Va., we decided to capitalize on this idea in the 4-H program. By showing parents and other adults in the community that there is something they can do, we have obtained some gratifying results. Seventy-six adults are now assisting with the 25 4-H Clubs. Our records show that in a majority of the clubs parents show a great deal of interest; this is always true in the really good clubs.

Fifty-three mothers, dads, and neighbors of 4-H members in the local 4-H Clubs are actively engaged in some manner in promoting club work. These are in addition to 29 teachers and older club youth who are also leaders in clubs. During the past year, 30 mothers alone assumed responsibility as leaders, assistant leaders, or members of adult advisory councils.

One leader recently remarked to me: "I think some parents in my club would hate to miss the meetings as badly as the members." Take, for instance, Mrs. Deloe. She didn't, as she said, even let a new baby keep her from attending the county exhibit and field day. With her two daughters, aged 12 and 14, 10-year-old Johnnie, and 2-month-old baby she came 10 miles on the bus to the 4-H project round-up. She has served as assistant leader of Mayflower Club for 2 years.

Whole Neighborhood Turns Out

Over at Mount Nebo, where Ramsey Workers' Club sponsored a recreation night each month, the whole neighborhood now comes out to play games, sing, and square dance. One of the fathers who had never attended 4-H meetings was asked to help with the program. At the next meeting he appeared with his fiddle and had brought along someone to play the guitar. As a result, the night's square dance was the first of many such recreation programs, and he was a regular participant from then on and is one of the best boosters we have.

L. N. McClung, father of a mem-

ber of Sugar Grove Mountain Climbers' Club, was invited to the first club meeting last year. "I didn't know a thing about club work at that time," he later admitted, "but I began to learn." Since that time he hasn't missed a meeting and is now a regular member of the County Leaders' Association, having served on the county camp planning committee this summer.

We have found that one of the most successful methods for getting parents and other adults in the community interested in the 4-H program is through the formation of an adult advisory council for each club. The council, usually composed of two or three adults, is in addition to the regular leader, who remains in charge of administration of the club. The council forms a project leader group, a decided help to the regular leader, who is usually a busy person. Because they were asked to have a part in the program, the council members don't hesitate to attend meetings, give suggestions, and help members with their projects.

Recognition of Ability Is Essential

Recognition of ability is a great factor in keeping adults interested in the program. If Mrs. O'Dell is an especially good seamstress and she is chosen as clothing leader for the local 4-H Club, she is pleased to think that extension workers and the club leader have confidence in her ability. Therefore, Mrs. O'Dell comes to the meetings, learns more about the varied club program, and becomes interested in activities in addition to her clothing work. This is the idea on which we have based our plan.

Copies of all letters containing information and subject matter, as well as schedules, events, and other general program material mailed to regular leaders from the county office, are also sent to the adult councilors. This does not relieve the regular leader of administrative responsibility but strengthens her program by keeping the council members interested in club activities. Adult advisers are invited to all county leaders' meetings and training schools.

Many leaders are not permanent residents of the community. This is especially true of teacher leaders. As Nicholas County public schools cooperate closely with the 4-H program, a great many clubs are organized through the local school. Through the adult council system a summer-time leader can be trained to assume responsibility for the club during the critical months of June, July, and August when project work and other activities would otherwise lag. This has saved at least three of our clubs from "going on the rocks."

Every Club Holds Public Meetings

At least one public meeting a year is a requirement for "blue ribbon" rating in West Virginia 4-H Clubs. Special emphasis has been placed on this in Nicholas County with the result that many parents have had their first glimpse of the 4-H program (other than project work done at home). Some examples of these public meetings are: 4-H Sunday (a Sunday worship service in May arranged by the local 4-H Club), patriotic programs, community vesper services, social events for the community (mother-father suppers, box suppers, and parties). Ten clubs presented one of their regular monthly programs at local PTA meetings. Four clubs exchanged programs or cooperated in giving a program, with the help of the local farm women's club. "Parents' Night" has been a popular way of getting mothers and dads to the meetings.

Community projects—ranging from monthly recreation nights to cleaning the community cemetery—have given parents a tangible means for appraising the 4-H program. "The 4-H Club did that," one woman said proudly as she referred to the windbreak planted around the school playground. Another mother from a remote community pointed out: "Our children really had no place to go for recreation until the 4-H Club began sponsoring those playtimes at the church." Community libraries and magazine exchanges, landscaping church grounds and schoolyards, buying softball equipment, and taking over the responsibility of janitor service for the local church are some of the successful community projects.

As Nicholas is largely a rural county, the weekly paper is widely (and thor-

oughly) read. Publicity on 4-H Club activities has been stressed this year through a special weekly 4-H column edited by the extension workers. Material for this column comes from the local club reporter. (We are sponsoring a "reporters' contest," and 70 percent of the reporters are regular with news!) The reporter sends his items directly to the county office. Recently a man came into the office and inquired about organizing a club in his community. "I read about 4-H work in the paper," he said.

Realizing that parent interest and cooperation with the county 4-H program is a prerequisite to a successful program, one of our chief objectives for this year has been to make 4-H Clubs everybody's clubs. By approaching parents with the idea that they can make a big contribution, we have tried to get them interested in our plan of action. After parents come to the first meeting they are usually convinced that they should stay with the 4-H program.

Labor-saving shows

Central and western Kansas farmers and homemakers had an opportunity during November to see the exhibit-demonstration of labor-saving equipment sponsored by the Extension Service in cooperation with commercial implement dealers, vocational agriculture departments, and local farmers and homemakers. Approximately 1,500 persons attended the first show at Topeka.

Volunteer leaders teach coat making

■ That volunteer local leaders can accomplish wonders is known to many extension workers. A concrete example of their accomplishments in the home economics field is furnished in the report of a series of coat schools conducted in Massachusetts last fall by Mrs. Goldie S. Parks, home demonstration agent of Hampden County.

The women and children in the county needed coats and welcomed the opportunity of making their own.

Thirty-one different community groups were enrolled in this project, and the limitations of time made it impossible for the home demonstration agent to conduct each meeting for each of the groups. To accommodate the large number of homemakers who wanted to learn to make coats, it was decided to have the project conducted on the community level entirely by volunteer local leaders.

The leaders, some of them experienced in the field of clothing construction and others without much previous training, were selected by the community home bureau chairmen and the members of the project groups. In all, there were 50 of the leaders who agreed to take the training and teach coat making to the members of their group.

Because coat making is not an easy task and because inexperienced workers have many questions to ask of their leaders, Mrs. Parks requested each leader to have no more than five homemakers in her group. However,



Two of the 50 local leaders in Hampden County, Mass., model the coats made in training classes. As a result of their efforts more than 300 coats were made in the county.

as more than five women in most communities wanted to make coats, arrangements were made for groups of more than five to have an assistant leader for each five additional members.

Instruction meetings for the leaders were held at three centers—in the eastern, central, and western parts of Hampden County. Each group of leaders met six times, and for each leader meeting one or more similar sessions were held on the community level.

Within 3 months, as a result of the efforts of these local leaders, more than 300 coats were made by Hampden County women for themselves and their children. Coats and suits from old and new materials, for summer, spring, and winter wear were made. When they were completed, a series of colored slides showing the members of each community group modeling their new coats was prepared and shown to the County Home Bureau Executive Committee and other interested people.

Each homemaker kept a careful record of the expenses of her coat and priced similar garments in the retail stores. The total of the differences between the actual expenses and the store prices came to \$6,947.13.

The selection and training of leaders multiplied the efforts of the home demonstration agent manyfold and enabled many more women to learn to make the coats they needed and wanted.—Donald T. Donnelly, Hampden County extension editor.

Dairy building boom

A Nevada boom in dairy building construction is under way, according to V. E. Scott, extension agricultural economist of the Nevada Extension Service.

In recent weeks, in his travels about Nevada he has seen more than a dozen new structures going up, and there are indications that many more will be built.

The building of dairy structures is stimulated by the demand for fluid milk, which is as great or greater today than it has been at any time since the beginning of the war.

How goes the soil conservation district?

■ Since the first soil conservation district was set up in 1937, more than 1,400 districts have been organized, covering parts or all of 1,700 counties. In a large number of these, extension agents did the education work, leading up to the formation of the district. Once under way, many agents have continued their educational activities in the district and have found it an excellent resource in supporting their efforts to improve farm practices, in developing local leaders, and in helping farmers to solve their own problems in soil and water conservation. Some agents have left the work of districts entirely to district supervisors and others.

After 6 years of experience, it seemed wise to examine the administration of these districts to see how effectively the supervisors and rural people are working together in conservation and how well the Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service are helping them. The Soil Conservation Service, the Extension Service, and the State Extension Service in 19 States, representing all parts of the United States, agreed to cooperate in arranging for and making studies of the administration of districts by the governing bodies.

69 Districts Studied

Two to four districts were selected in each of the 19 States, and a total of 69 were studied. Each had been operating for at least 2 years. Extension workers studied about half of these districts, and members of the Soil Conservation Service studied the other half. Only one man went to each district, and in no case was that a district in his own State. The reports from both services were very similar.

Studies reported on educational work being done in 64 districts indicated that much more is needed in 59 of them. Supervisors emphasized the need for more educational work. District administration, they say, could be substantially improved if the people were better informed as to the need for conservation practices, how

to apply them, how to adjust their enterprises to farm conservation plans, and how the district organization operates. They were emphatic in asking that conservation extension work be tied into district programs rather than conducted separately.

The governing bodies of districts feel that though the Extension Service made a great contribution in educational work leading up to organization and in the initial stages of district operation, they have only partially met the need for continuing education in soil and water conservation after districts have been formed.

In only 22 of the 69 districts studied was there any mention of developing local leadership. Supervisors in most districts seemed to give little recognition to the opportunities of increasing action in this way. The extent to which leaders are depended on seems to be limited by the ability of the county agent to find and develop leaders among the farmers and ranchers.

Leaders Get Results

In the Arkansas-Verdigris District, Oklahoma for example, group leaders are trained, their jobs are defined, and they exert active leadership in soil and water conservation in their communities. The studies showed that specifically designated leadership, recognized by neighbors, gets better and more consistent results than irregular, haphazard leadership.

In one district the supervisors have adopted the policy of conducting all district work through organized neighborhood groups with farmer leaders. Group action began in 1941 with a dozen neighboring farmers, each of whom had a farm conservation plan. The neighbors began meeting annually to see how they had made out and discover what they planned to do the next year. These get-togethers have speeded the rate of conservation progress.

Good results were obtained in a California county when the agent, back in 1938, called together 45 leading farmers to form a council and make recommendations for improving the

agriculture of the county. The group formed 4 committees, including 1 on soil and land use. It was the work of this committee that later led to the organization of a soil conservation district. Several members of the council have since then become district supervisors.

Based on these 69 reports a number of suggestions are made to a county agent for helping to strengthen the district in his county. It is suggested that he attend supervisors' meetings and take the lead in educational activities. He can help the supervisors find ways to take the initiative in district affairs and can help supply the vision needed in district administration. He can help the State Conservation Committee in careful selection of appointive district supervisors and can help local farmers understand the duties and qualifications needed in supervisors. He can take the lead in finding and developing neighborhood conservation leaders and helping neighborhood groups to function.

In the districts studied, better results were obtained in soil conservation if the educational job of the Extension Service was formalized by written agreements with supervisors and written programs instead of being left to the individual inclinations and voluntary action of the personnel.

The report finishes up with the hope that history will show that district supervisors and cooperating agencies were able together to determine accurately their respective functions, maintain the right balance in all phases of operations and administration, and make soil and water conservation endure through democratic processes.

4-H Clubs made Christmas decorations

Thousands of wreaths, swags, ropes, and table decorations for Christmas were made by 4-H Club members of Rhode Island. Most have been for home use, but several clubs have made quantities for sale for their treasuries.

Instructions for a variety of decorations were furnished by Prof. Norman W. Butterfield of the Rhode Island State College; and L. Russell Albright, State conservationist, Kingston.

4-H Club gives frozen-foods locker to high school

■ The Merry Workers of 4-H Club of Caribou, Maine, presented a cold-storage locker to their high school this fall. This live-wire group of girls only 12 to 14 years of age earned the \$765 required to purchase the locker.

Progressive Aroostook County already possesses three community lockers for frozen food; one at Fort Kent, one at Presque Isle, and the other at Caribou. This one at the high school is exclusively for the younger members of the community and will benefit some 600 pupils who daily patronize the hot noon-day lunch prepared and served in the spacious home economics department and cafeteria located in the basement of the school building.

Charlotte Bragdon, the home economics instructor, who, with the aid of the school-lunch committee, superintends the planning and serving of the hot lunch, fully appreciates this new three-unit locker for storing and preserving meat and vegetables. Just before school started in the fall all three units were filled with green peas which had been contributed by 4-H Club members, and processed and packaged at a freezing plant nearby. The locker has a capacity of 1,400 quarts.

Money for purchasing the cold-storage locker came primarily from the sale of baby beef, raised during the past 2 years by Earlyne and Barbara Blackstone, two of the Merry Workers. Earlyne, aged 13, and Barbara, 12, are the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Blackstone, both prime movers in the promotion of the school lunch program. Five other girls were also contributing members.

The baby animals were contributed by the Maine Potato Growers' Association and the Caribou Lions Club. To further encourage the project, board and lodging, as you might say, were furnished free of charge by Mr. Blackstone for nearly 14 months, and the girls did the rest.

Barbara's 730-pound steer sold at the recent fair at 39 cents a pound, and Earlyne's animal weighed 795.

The sale of the baby beeves alone provided about \$600 of the \$765 required to purchase the locker.

The final installment was ceremoniously given to James A. Hamlin, superintendent of schools, at the club's annual exhibition-meeting held at the Blackstone home shortly before school opened.

Aside from their whole-hearted participation in such patriotic projects as the sale of war bonds, and fat and wastepaper salvage, the children of Caribou and all Aroostook County have made a tremendous contribution to the success of the 1942 to 1945 war food production program. According to W. C. Libby, assistant State supervisor of farm labor, approximately 23,500 Aroostook boys and girls under 18 years of age have worked in the Aroostook potato harvest during the past 3 years. This figure represents about 70 to 80 percent of the total school population of the area in the upper seven grades—from the sixth grade to senior year in high school—and includes also several thousand 4-H Club members who worked in the potato fields and carried on other important farm projects as well.

Maryland young farmer heads rural youth group

Robert M. Hanson, of Gaithersburg, Md., young farmer and 4-H Club member of Montgomery County, was chosen this fall as president of the Rural Youth of the United States of America at the annual training conference attended by representatives from more than 100 youth organizations of the country.

His choice as the leader of this organization, which has as its aim better citizenship in the world and better appreciation of other people, seems apt, for Robert Hanson has grown to be a farmer and to appreciate farm life, all in the past 3 years. Three years ago, a lad from the suburbs of Washington, D. C., he stood with his par-

ents in a field of barley stubble and planned ahead for a livestock farm and a new country home on the rolling acres then bare of any kind of buildings. Now established as a junior partner in a beef- and hog-raising business and winner of many fair prizes for his livestock, Bob, now 21 years old, is both a real farmer and a young man who appreciates the need for better understanding among farmers and consumers, industry and labor, and nations around the world.

Mount Prospect Farm, at Gaithersburg, has taught him much in the past years, he says, for through his 4-H projects he has developed real farming. Work is essential to results in farming or in the show ring, he knows, and work is also necessary to make people understand each other better within their community—whether that community be the crossroads or the world.

The Rural Youth of America was formerly the Youth Section of the American Country Life Association. As the youth group has continued its meetings in recent years, they decided to change their name, the Country Life Association having suspended activities for several years. Robert Hanson succeeded as president Walter Boek, a student at Cornell University in New York State. Other officers of the youth group are: Vice president, Thomas M. Jenkins, student council of West Virginia State College; secretary-treasurer, Jean Wallace of the University Grange, Ohio State; and editor, Eugene Fulmer, Collegiate chapter FFA, Pennsylvania State College.

Robert Hanson returned from Chicago, along with 24 other 4-H delegates to the National 4-H Club Congress. He was a winner of a trip as State meat animal contest winner in 4-H. In November, with 5 other 4-H Club boys and girls, he took part in a panel discussion of youth programs and responsibilities at the Maryland Extension Service conference sessions devoted to work with young people. At Chicago, he also was one of the 10 boys and girls chosen from various discussion groups for a final summary of the major points considered under the topic, The Place of 4-H Clubs in a Changing World.

Steuben County, N. Y. attracts potato growers

■ "There is always a chance for men who know their business to find a place to practice it," said "Bill" Stempfle in 1941. And Steuben County, N. Y., in which Stempfle is county agricultural agent, has proved his point.

Nearly 20 years ago, William S. Stempfle came to a conclusion. He knew that Steuben County, with its fertile, rolling, hilltop plateaus, provided excellent conditions for grow-

not kept pace with the methods developed by research.

Believing in education and publicity, Stempfle sent out a call for a Steuben County "potato convention" to promote the industry within his county. In the ensuing years, the annual convention, which has always featured a potato show, lectures, and discussion, has become a recognized event of importance, attracting growers, dealers, and agricultural leaders



It looks as if Bill Stempfle, left, is mighty pleased with Steuben County, N. Y. potatoes.

ing potatoes. He knew the climate was ideal. In earlier days Steuben had been one of the first counties in the United States to produce potatoes commercially and achieved distinction as the source of the Boggs potato grader, the Boss digger, and the Spaulding Rose variety. Stempfle also knew that the steady and rapid decline in production after 1910 resulted from manifold causes, none of which implied unsuitability of the land or marketing obstacles. The potato growers who remained were getting low yields because they had

from the entire eastern section of the country.

As invariably happens, word about Steuben County's advantages for commercial potato production spread from one person to another. Well-established Maine growers were lured from the Pine Tree State to the newly developing center in New York. Steuben County was experiencing a second pioneer movement.

The migration actually began in 1938 when two lads in their early twenties, Bishop and Babbins by name, drove down from Aroostook County,

Maine, to see the land and became landowners before nightfall of that first day. In spite of their youth, they were growers of experience, and they were ambitious. Their enthusiasm was infectious. It is estimated that in the following year several hundred of their former Maine neighbors drove down to be convinced. Many of them were, and stayed to swell the growing community which from that time on has been known as "Little Maine." Long Islanders have since supplemented the original group.

The phenomenal growth and success of the community are the result of more than suitable physical conditions. Honest and well-calculated publicity has been an important factor. New and scientific methods of production have been employed, and cooperative effort encouraged.

From the start, the farms have comprised large acreages of the best potato soils. Among the score of "big" seed growers is Frank L. Clark, a former Connecticut resident. Certified seed grown on three of his large farms has helped to rank Steuben as the number one New York county in the production of seed potatoes.

Mr. Stempfle says: "As is to be expected, the demonstration of the sound economics of planting seed bred for high yield, the liberal use of fertilizer, thorough spraying and dusting, and all the other factors that make for large yields and profit has not been lost upon the people.

"Coincident with these changes of production is a phenomenal increase in the marketing of the crop. Steuben potatoes of the 1944 vintage moved as far west as Chicago and New Orleans, down the Atlantic seaboard to Florida, and were consumed in substantial volume in a score of cities within these boundaries."

Prospective additions to the community of potato growers have had one more advantage. Land values have not boomed. Many Steuben County farms which are for sale are listed in the county agent's office. Mr. Stempfle shows the properties to prospective buyers and arranges meetings with owners at no cost to anyone.

The energetic work of Bill Stempfle and scientific cooperative efforts of the community are proof that pioneering days are still with us.

Do you know

Agent J. E. WYLIE, who has mailed more than 28,000 copies of his news letter to servicemen from Miami County, Indiana

J. E. Wylie, county agent in Miami County, Ind., really had something to show when he met his fellow workers at the annual extension conference at Purdue University, December 11-14. He brought with him his collection of paper money given him by GI's stationed all over the world in appreciation for the news letter he has been mailing to them regularly every 2 weeks and for giving them all the local news. Other agents flocked around him to get a look.

At one time, Agent Wylie mailed his news letter to more than 1,000 servicemen from Miami County, but the number has now shrunk to a few hundred. The letter was sponsored by the Kiwanis Club. The job of getting out the news letter got pretty big when the mailing list expanded, but the high school commercial classes and other willing groups helped address envelopes and did other mechanical chores. More than 28,000 copies of the letter have been sent to the boys since it was started in 1944. Folks both in and out of the Army tell him it's unbeatable as a morale builder. He wants to keep up the letter indefinitely.

"The boys in the service need letters from home more now than ever,"

he comments, "and I feel that although it takes a lot of time and work to keep it going, it's worth it."

The collection of paper money started accidentally. Several months ago a serviceman sent him a piece of foreign paper money as a token of appreciation for the news letter. The next issue carried a "thank you" for the souvenir piece. That started the flow of foreign money coming in. It appeared many other Miami County GI's wanted to express their appreciation.

The collection now numbers more than 160 different denominations and varieties of money representative of 54 countries, all carefully mounted in an album with scotch tape so that both sides of the money are visible. It takes about 10 minutes to mount one piece of money, says Agent Wylie.

The cash value of some of the money was high at one time in the country in which it was printed. One bill rated 10 million marks just before VE-day. It is worthless today.

Unique in the collection is a "\$5 bill" the Japs had printed and ready to be used when they should invade the United States.

"I wouldn't trade this collection for the equivalent of the national debt," Mr. Wylie insists, "the senti-



J. E. Wylie, Miami County, Ind., agricultural agent, and a part of his collection of foreign currency which GI's from his county have sent him in appreciation of a news letter he has been mailing to them for the past 18 months

ment back of this collection means so much to me."

His Christmas news letter, besides the usual homey items about folks in the county, contained one of his guest editorials by a local minister. These guest writers for the news letter have included city officials, ministers, and others. But his greatest thrill came when Maj. Gen. William Kepner, a native of Miami County, wrote a special guest column from England.

New Hampshire youth in VFV

Four thousand seven hundred and seventy-five New Hampshire boys and girls from urban, village, and farm homes earned \$225,000 working as Victory Farm Volunteers in the 1945 season, announces Norman Whippen, assistant farm labor supervisor in New Hampshire.

In addition to the New Hampshire youth, 92 Boston boys living on New Hampshire farms for the summer earned \$6,000, and 89 Alabama boys, in the State for a month and a half, earned \$7,000.

These young people did all types of farm work, planting, cultivating, and harvesting. Most of the New Hampshire youth lived at home and worked by the day. In Coos County, 700 Berlin youth picked 600,000 pounds of snap beans in August, earning more than \$12,000. Altogether, 1,200 youth were used in the county during the season.

A total of 800 Nashua boys and girls, 150 to 375 a day, worked 81,000 youth hours and made more than \$30,000. In Conway and the sur-

rounding towns, 190 youth harvested corn, potatoes, and beans. In addition to these, 350 girls from private camps helped with the harvest.

Forty high schools in the State dismissed youth for farm work when they were needed, and three schools had half-day sessions.

Farmers all over the State were very well satisfied with the work done by these Victory Farm Volunteers, says Mr. Whippen. The Boston boys stayed an average of 56.5 days and did better work than last year. The Alabama boys worked from July 4 to August 20 and were good help.

Committee plans 4-H Club program



Careful planning of 4-H Club programs is an unbroken rule in Jefferson County, Colo., and the success of the 4-H Club program there has proved that planning pays. The executive committee of the council is seen in session developing an improved 4-H Club program to meet the needs of Jefferson County boys and girls. The entire council is composed of older 4-H Club members, assisted by the county agricultural agent and home demonstration agent, and local 4-H adult leaders. The council builds and helps to carry out the county 4-H programs.

The executive committee, as pictured above, meets often to keep things going. Accomplishments of the county program this year have included the contacting of new members of the present membership, editing and publishing a monthly 4-H Club newspaper, actively planning and assisting with the details of the county junior fair, and an annual 4-H achievement banquet. This council and county organization illustrate results that can be achieved when the older club members, adult leaders, and county extension workers combine their efforts.

News from Mother Walker

South Carolina's well-beloved pioneer home demonstration worker, Mrs. Dora Dee (Mother) Walker, was recently visited by J. M. Eleazer, State information specialist. Talking with her, he felt again the inspiration of her indomitable spirit and sent in the following account of his talk with her.

This afternoon I went to see Mother Walker, now in the twilight of a remarkable career.

I thought of the tragedy which had stalked her life—of how, a young woman, she had been left a widow with three sons and a daughter—of how she had worked to educate them

until each one was well on the way to a successful career and then had been struck down by tragic death—of how, at middle life, she was left alone, and how, in spite of all that, she had lived on to call two generations of South Carolinians her “adopted sons and daughters.”

After 26 years of school teaching, Mother Walker, in 1911, took up a larger field of service as “tomato club agent” for Barnwell County. This was a forerunner of the extension program for women and girls in the State. So, from the very beginning, she took a vital part in the development of home demonstration work.

Her work took her to every county many times. Mother Walker became an institution in the lives of farm women and 4-H Club girls all over South Carolina. Her early bulletins on canning, pickling, and preserving were pioneers in their fields, and they still form the background for such things in the State. Home conveniences and the beautification of the grounds claimed her service over the State until you could see the difference as you went around.

In her garden grow trees and shrubs from every county in the State, gifts from farm folks as she went among them. Her garden also has plants from 22 foreign countries. The acre or more around her house would make a botanist's paradise.

Georgia canning contest

Georgia's group of young 4-H Club girls received recognition in the fall for their work when the Agricultural Extension Service announced the winners in the canning contest designed especially for young 4-H members.

The winners were announced by Mrs. Ruth T. Broach, food preservation specialist, and Kathleen Weldon, 4-H leader, of the Extension Service, who pointed out that 4-H Club girls between the ages of 10 and 14 were judged on the basis of records showing the foodstuff canned with and without assistance and on exhibits of canned foods at fairs and other meetings.

The contest, designed to encourage the younger 4-H girls to take an active part in canning for their families and utilizing products grown on the farm, is sponsored by the Extension Service in cooperation with a large Georgia sugar-refining concern.

Each of 4 girls received \$25 war bonds, 4 received \$10 in war savings stamps, and 12 received \$5 in war savings stamps.

We Study Our Job

Do we need more or less farm or home visiting?

According to the annual statistical reports the farm and home visit is one of the extension methods that held up in spite of a shortage of gasoline and automobile tires. In the early thirties the number of farm and home visits per county extension worker fell off, but beginning with 1935 there was a tendency for the number to increase. In 1944, annual statistical reports showed the maximum number of individual farms and homes visited as well as the maximum number of farm and home visits.

Apparently the county agricultural agents annually visit 1 out of every 5 or 6 farms in their counties, while the home demonstration agent visits only 1 out of 8 or 10 farm homes. The average county agent makes between 700 and 800 farm visits to some 400 or 500 individual farms. On the other hand, the average home demonstration agent makes between 300 and 400 home visits to about 200 to 300 individual homes.

As pointed out in the two preceding issues of the REVIEW (We Study Our Job page), the subject-matter content of the agricultural and home economics extension program calls for the use of different methods and a variation in the emphasis on methods used. The county agricultural agent finds it advisable to devote over 50 percent more time to farm and home visiting than the home demonstration agent.

Certain phases of farming and homemaking lend themselves to the farm-and-home-visit type of extension procedure better than others. A sick chicken or a diseased plant can be brought to the county extension office, but a sick pig, cow, or horse, or a problem connected with the reorganization of either the farm or the farm and home buildings is more effectively handled by a visit to the farm or home.

Farm visits have not only the purpose (1) of helping a farmer or homemaker to solve some perplexing problem, but also (2) of building up ac-

quaintances and increasing prestige, (3) of stimulating a farmer or homemaker to use some improved practice which may become the basis of a local demonstration, and (4) of enabling the extension worker to get a better understanding of the local problems.

When making a farm or home visit, generally the extension worker is dealing with one person in his own situation. The solution offered must be a real answer to the problem. The average visit consumes about an hour and generally deals with but one problem.

The extension approach through meetings generally deals with one or more problems of a group of farmers or homemakers. Meetings generally take more time and reach a greater number of persons than do farm or home visits. Those attending the meetings have to adjust the subject matter presented at the meetings to their own situations.

Relative effectiveness of methods to be studied

The major objective of a study being made in Wisconsin is a comparative evaluation of the results obtained when subject matter is taught through a combination of project meetings and leaflets; of radio and leaflets; and of project meetings, radio, and leaflets. These particular combinations will be tested in La Crosse, Fond du Lac, and Winnebago Counties, respectively.

Six lessons giving instructions for the repair, care, and selection of hats were broadcast over the University Station at Madison the second and third weeks in October. This station is heard in Columbia and Winnebago Counties but not in La Crosse County to any extent. During the same period, project meetings at which leaflets were distributed were held in La Crosse and Winnebago Counties. Homemakers in Fond du Lac County were sent leaflets on request.

The survey was made by personal interview the last week of November to determine the comparative number of suggested practices actually car-

ried out by the homemakers in the three counties.

Lucinda Crile, Division of Field Studies and Training, Federal Extension Service, and Gladys Meloche and Josephine Pollock, Wisconsin Extension Service, are in charge of this study.

Cornell studies Extension

A new office of extension studies in home economics was established at Cornell University on December 1.

Heading the new office, under the title of administrative specialist in extension studies, is Dorothy DeLany, formerly assistant State 4-H Club leader in New York.

In the new position she will have charge of coordinating all resources, including Federal and State, concerned with extension methods in home economics. Miss DeLany will aid in the application of new techniques to extension activities; such research techniques as measuring the value of and improving present teaching methods through the printed word, radio, demonstrations, contests, exhibits, and similar means.

This type of office, said Director Simons, is relatively new in State service, but the groundwork has been laid with considerable success by the Federal Extension Service, and developed further at the Universities of Chicago and Columbia. This work on extension methods, carried on more or less independently by the various departments at the colleges, will benefit from the increased over-all attention that now can be given to it.

Miss DeLany is spending the first months of her new job in training; 1 month in the Federal Extension office and about 2 months visiting the Northeastern States where field studies of 4-H Club work are under way. She will participate again at the Evaluation Workshop held for the second consecutive year at the University of Chicago in March. At the 1945 workshop, Miss DeLany cooperated in planning a study on how the addition of personnel to county staffs affects extension accomplishment.



Flashes

FROM SCIENCE FRONTIERS

A few hints of what's in the offing as a result of scientific research in the U. S. Department of Agriculture that may be of interest to extension workers, as seen by Marion Julia Drown, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

■ More Effective Control of Cotton

Insects Promised. Benzene hexachloride is proving to be the most promising material ever tested against several important cotton insects by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Preliminary tests indicate that it may control the boll weevil and the cotton aphid and other sucking insects at the same time. Results of tests conducted in September 1945 indicate that benzene hexachloride is equal or superior to the best-known insecticides, such as calcium arsenate, DDT, sulfur, and nicotine, foremost of the serious cotton pests, with the exception of the bollworm. Control of the boll weevil and the cotton leafworm was better with benzene hexachloride than with calcium arsenate in cage tests. For controlling the cotton flea hopper, Lygus bugs, and stinkbugs, the new material was at least as good as DDT, sulfur, or sulfur-arsenical mixtures. The cotton aphid was killed more readily when treated with benzene hexachloride than with nicotine dust. On the debit side, heavy applications of benzene hexachloride have caused some damage to tender cotton foliage, and the cotton bollworm is better controlled by DDT or calcium arsenate. Recommendations for the use of benzene hexachloride against cotton pests will not be made until much more work has been done under field conditions to determine the proper dosages and methods of application.

■ **New Use for Penicillin.** Bacterial spores, a dormant, highly resistant form of germ life, may be destroyed by penicillin, according to recent findings of Bureau of Dairy Industry scientists. Spores occur widely in nature, causing deterioration and spoilage of some industrial materials and canned non-acid foods. Penicillin is most effective against nonsporulating bacteria (the kind that do not form spores) when they are actively multiplying, and by

might be more susceptible at the stage when they are starting growth. Earlier work of the Bureau had shown that mild heating started the growth of many species of spores. Bureau scientists incubated spores in a fluid containing small amounts of penicillin and found that after beginning to germinate, the spores became sufficiently unstable to be attacked by the drug, a high percentage of them being destroyed. These results suggest the possible use of penicillin as a preservative of materials in which spores may cause spoilage. The Bureau of Dairy Industry is especially interested in the possibilities for sterilizing evaporated milk and preserving fresh milk for longer periods. Other uses might be found in such fields as paper manufacture, food preservation, and the tanning, wool, and rubber industries.

■ **Wheat Germ and Corn Germ Good Protein Sources.** Protein, as its name—derived from the Greek word for “primary”—indicates, is of high importance in nutrition. Protein foods of animal origin, such as meat, milk, and eggs, are more efficient nutritionally than plant proteins, but they are usually more expensive. Sources of low-cost protein of good quality are very important in maintaining nutrition on a national scale. Studies by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, supplementing earlier work on soybeans, peanuts, and cottonseed, show that wheat germ and corn germ rank first and second, respectively, among plant sources of nutritionally efficient protein. Moreover, they can probably be made available in large quantities in a form suitable for human consumption. It has been estimated that 55 million pounds of wheat germ alone is now produced every year in the United States and Canada. Specially analogy it was thought that spores processed and defatted wheat and corn germs that have excellent keep-

ing quality are now being prepared commercially for human use.

■ **Buyers' Chart for Quality Chicks.** To help buyers identify the quality of baby chicks and poultry breeding stock for sale by hatcherymen and breeders participating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan, officials of the plan have just issued a chart that explains the eight designs now used commercially. The chart is entitled “Trade-Marks Identifying Quality Chicks, Breeding Stock, and Hatching Eggs.” These designs represent the four progressive stages of breeding quality and four different degrees of pullorum disease control provided by the plan and are registered as trade-marks in the United States Patent Office. Any one of the designs on a chick box indicates that the chicks were hatched in officially supervised hatcheries from eggs of officially supervised breeding flocks. “U. S. Register of Merit” represents the highest breeding stage. Stock so marked is excellent for breeding purposes. Such stock is scarce, however, and is intended primarily for specialized breeding flocks rather than for general farm use. The next highest stage is “U. S. Record of Performance” and signifies very good quality; such stock also is intended for breeding flocks. “U. S. Certified” chicks are recommended as excellent for general use and “U. S. Approved” as very good for such use. The pullorum control classes, indicating different degrees of control over pullorum disease, are “U. S. Pullorum-Clean” (best for all purposes), “U. S. Pullorum-Passed” (excellent for all purposes); “U. S. Pullorum-Controlled” (very good for all purposes); and “U. S. Pullorum-Tested” (good for all purposes). Use of the designs is limited to participants in the plan. Copies of the chart can be obtained from the Bureau of Animal Industry.

■ **What's in a Food?** A new pamphlet, entitled “Tables of Food Composition in Terms of 11 Nutrients,” is now available as Miscellaneous Publication 572 of the Department of Agriculture. The tables give average values for food energy, protein, fat, carbohydrate, 3 minerals, and the better known vitamins found in 275 food materials. The publication was prepared by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics and the National Research Council.

VFV showed value of farm experience for urban youth

IRVIN H. SCHMITT, Chief, Victory Farm Volunteer Division, Extension Farm Labor Program

■ In November 1942, when the program of placing nonfarm youth in wartime agricultural work was under initial consideration by Extension, American armies were just landing on the shores of North Africa. And we were still many months away from the Normandy invasion when the Victory Farm Volunteers' program actually got under way.

Today, with a two-front military victory behind us, it is apparent that farmers have labor problems still with them, problems peculiar to a transition period. In many States, nonfarm boys and girls can help meet that need for help on farms again in 1946. Plans for a youth program in the coming year are not completed at this time, however, but there definitely will be such a program. We are just now able to summarize wartime VFV experiences.

These experiences seem to indicate clearly that youth are a convenient and important labor source. For some kinds of work they are better fitted than for others. Without proper supervision they are not always satisfactory.

When carefully selected, trained, placed, and supervised, youth made good work records during the war period. Placements of these young workers numbered 1,149,341 in 1943, 1,696,986 in 1944, and an estimated 1,500,000 in 1945 (final figures not available). The number of individual boys and girls placed was not so great, as many were placed more than once in a season, 700,000 having been placed in 1943, 875,000 in 1944, and an estimated 825,000 in 1945.

A quick summary of VFV wartime activities throughout the Nation shows that boys and girls were busy at work in southern cottonfields, in Louisiana's bean and potato harvest, in the orchards and fruit-packing sheds of California, the Dakota grainfields, Utah's cherry orchards, dairy barns of the Northeast, the hybrid cornfields of the Midwest, the snap-bean rows of Maryland and Maine

and Michigan, in Oregon's vegetable and berry harvest, and many others.

Nearly 80 percent of these youth worked as "day-hauls." Only 17 percent went to farms to live, but theirs was one of the most interesting among the experiences of youth, cementing new friendships between urban and rural peoples. "Live-ins," although inexperienced for the most part, were handy help with farm chores, the most simple tasks involved in a variety of operations, and many an odd job. Many boys and girls drove tractors and handled nearly every kind of farm machinery. In many instances girls relieved the farmer's wife of housework and assisted in the garden and with the poultry. Youth campers were few in numbers but provided a reliable source where it was feasible for farmers and Extension to operate camps.

In 1946, with fewer workers available from outside sources, many industrial workers and servicemen who ordinarily perform farm work not yet returned to their normal occupation, and continued high-production goals, we may look forward to a VFV program in some areas but in a somewhat modified form.

We have always used some nonfarm youth to supplement the seasonal farm labor supply, even though farmers are bound to turn to adult labor if and when it becomes available. Youth labor in some areas does seem to offer a long-time answer to summer farm labor needs. With that premise, we shall be forced to make some provision for efficient utilization of this labor and youth's own welfare.

What type of program would best bring about such efficiency and supervision requires some study on the part of both Extension and the schools. Parents, youth-serving organizations, and school officials are already interested in some kind of permanent plan to make farm work available to youth in vacation periods. The war has prompted educators to put more em-

phasis on work experience, and schools can be expected to be vitally concerned with any plans for farm experience. Extension workers can well be asking whether Extension should play a role in any postwar farm work program for city and town youth. If there is any place for a tie-in with 4-H Club or older youth activities, now is the time to be thinking along this line.

Many extension workers, educators, and others who worked with youth during the war feel that the VFV experiences brought out certain incidental values that should be continued in the years to come. Summer camp sponsors and directors, school people, youth-serving agencies, and Extension learned some valuable lessons. Farmers and agriculture generally benefited from increased urban appreciation of their problems. Youth gained the values inherent in wholesome work experience, learned many new things, and got a broader concept of the way other Americans live and work.

It may not be outside Extension's scope of activity to consider urban youth and their relation to agriculture of tomorrow. If food is to continue to play its essential role in peace, and if there is to be peace even within the Nation, we should obviously be mistaken in rearing millions of town-bred boys and girls who are ignorant of farming.

Mexican youths tour Texas

Youth of Mexico and Texas cemented good neighbor relations in a 12-day joint educational tour of south, central, north, and west Texas.

Twelve students of the National School of Agriculture of Mexico and 14 members of Texas 4-H Clubs met at Laredo, November 3, and lived and traveled together until November 15.

The tour was sponsored by the foundation of a Nation-wide merchandising company in cooperation with the Texas Extension Service.

The Mexican students chosen for the tour were selected on the basis of scholarship, leadership, and character.

Each of the 12 Extension Service districts of the State was represented by one 4-H Club boy and two additional boys.

Farmers have trading co-op

■ Farmers of Dunn County, Wis., are planning to organize a new kind of cooperative.

It will be known as the Farmers' Cooperative Trading Association. The cooperative will not sell farm produce for members, nor will it sell farm supplies to them—the usual function of a farmers' cooperative. Instead, it will do as its name implies; it will be a "trading" association through which a farmer with something on his farm he does not need may dispose of it to a farmer who can use it or through which a farmer who has need for something can locate a farmer who has what he needs but wants to dispose of it.

County Agent J. L. Wenstadt explains that many farmers have been calling at his office asking where they can find such things as a Duroc Jersey boar, 2 or 3 tons of alfalfa hay, or clover seed. At times the county agent can tell them, but not always; for although many farmers come seeking for such information, not many report items which they have to sell.

So, to answer such questions intelligently, the new cooperative was planned. Its rules will provide that each member pay a fee of \$3 a year and provide himself with 25 cents' worth of postal cards. The cards will be stamped with the address of the association office. Then, when a member has a good, serviceable purebred bull for sale, for instance, he will send in a description of the animal, its location, and the price he wants. All such cards will be filed, so that when another member comes in and asks where he can find a Duroc Jersey boar, or a purebred Holstein bull, or a ton of hay, the information will be available.

The cooperative will be organized on a nonprofit basis. The object of the \$3 membership fee is to hire extra part-time office help to keep the file, if necessary, and to advertise, from time to time, the items farmers have for sale; also to provide for postage, stationery, and other incidentals. The cooperative will have directors and officers and will hold an annual meeting.

Out of 100 replies to letters by Wenstadt to farmers, asking their

opinion of the plan, 99 farmers said that they would like something of that kind included in the county agricultural program. When 100 members sign up, Wenstadt says the program can start.

About once a month, he says, all items listed in the file can be advertised for sale. This is expected to increase newspaper classified advertising rather than to decrease it, because many farmers listing items in the file would not ordinarily advertise them.

As a result of the first year's experience, a masterly description sheet may be evolved. Under this plan each item would be described by number; a farmer would merely have to put down the number of the item on the post card, mark the card "Buy" or "Sell" to indicate what he wanted to do, and mail the card. The number would reveal, for instance, the breed, description, and age of bull for sale or wanted, and other pertinent information. The seller would add the price he wanted. The description sheet would be sent to each member, so that it could be used by either buyer or seller.

In addition, it is planned to provide each member with a map of the county. When he obtains information on items he wants from the file, he will be given the section number in which the farm is located on which the item is for sale. Then he does not have to look for the farm; he can locate it quickly from his map.

The plan has an added advantage, says Wenstadt. Obtaining information on items for sale does not depend upon the farmer's finding the county agent in when he calls. If the agent is out, an office girl can quickly give the information from the file.

Roosevelt Fire Company functioning

Equipped with a brand new truck, a 500-gallon steel tank, and a power take-off driven fire pump, the Roosevelt Volunteer Fire Company of Los Angeles County, Calif., is all set to give better protection to farmers of the east side of Antelope Valley.

The volunteer company works in close cooperation with regular fire-

fighting units of the county forester and fire warden.

Organized in 1942 as part of a State-wide emergency farm fire protection program by the Agricultural Extension Service to protect against possible sabotage fires, the Roosevelt unit was one of 26 similar groups formed in the Antelope Valley. These groups were organized by M. H. Kimball, assistant Los Angeles County agent, with the assistance and cooperation of Chuck Gardener of Pine Canyon Patrol Station; John Segrist of Vincent, and Roy Keat of Big Rock, and others in the department. There were more than 2,800 such units formed throughout the State by the Agricultural Extension Service.

During the past 3 years the Roosevelt volunteers have assisted forestry rigs at 8 or 10 fires and have responded alone to more than a dozen. This was accomplished with a 1922 truck mounting a spray rig and engine, which occasionally had to be towed to the fire by another truck or tractor because of its antiquity; but the water pump and engine never failed to function once the rig reached the fire! The original rig was purchased for \$150 subscribed by a dozen ranchers.

The new apparatus was purchased with funds subscribed voluntarily by farmers and residents of the Roosevelt district, more than 100 having contributed nearly \$2,500. Some 400 residences and farms lie within the area of easy access of the new rig.

New Hampshire organization study

With the end of the war a period of constructive effort and change in activities faces the Extension Service. The Extension Service of the State of New Hampshire is making a study of its organization to obtain recommendations for the postwar era. The study will include a consideration of the objectives of Extension, duties and responsibilities of staff members, and their relationship with each other.

The New Hampshire Committee is being assisted in this study by Assistant Director L. A. Bevan and Dr. Fred P. Frutche of the Washington office. The committee presented a progress report of the work at the annual New Hampshire Extension Conference in January.

Among Ourselves

■ **AWARDS FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE** were announced by the Executive Committee of Epsilon Sigma Phi, National Honorary Extension Fraternity, meeting in Chicago, Ill., on October 24. The fraternity's highest award, the Distinguished Service Ruby, was voted by the several chapters to F. A. Anderson, Director, Extension Service, Colorado. A. D. Wilson, land use specialist, Extension Service, Minnesota, was awarded a 1945 Certificate of Recognition at Large by the Executive Committee.

Upon recommendation of 11 State chapters and approval of the Epsilon Sigma Phi Executive Committee, 1945 Certificates of Recognition were awarded to the following extension workers: Martha Radcliff McPheeters, extension food and nutrition specialist, Oklahoma; Lonny I. Landrum, State home demonstration agent, South Carolina; Dr. C. E. Brehm, Director, Extension Service, Tennessee; Mrs. Edna V. Smith Tuller, former State home demonstration leader, Michigan; J. W. Burch, Director Extension Service, Missouri; W. E. Dittmer, district extension supervisor (15 northeastern counties), South Dakota State supervisor farm labor program; Mildred C. Thomas, home demonstration agent, Worcester County, Mass.; Marjorie E. Luce, State home demonstration leader, Vermont; L. T. Oldroyd, Director, Alaska Experiment Station, Director Extension Service, Alaska; Alando B. Ballantyne, extension specialist, rural sociology, Arizona; S. B. Hall, Multnomah County agricultural agent, Oregon.

Agents honored for distinguished service

■ Twenty-four home demonstration agents were honored for distinguished service by the National Home Demonstration Agents' Association, meeting in Chicago early in December. Each of these agents had been in the service for 10 years and was selected by her State Home Demonstration Agents' Association as one

who had done outstanding work. Distinguished Service Award Certificates were presented to 54 county agents by the National Association of County Agricultural Agents at their annual banquet on December 7. The agents so honored were:

Arkansas: Carroll S. Morrow, Fort Smith; Oliver L. Adams, Hope; Miss Marcelle Phillips, Booneville; Miss Harriet King, Fayetteville.

Colorado: Bernard H. Trierweiler, Greeley; D. L. McMillen, Fort Collins; Mrs. Carmen Johnson, Fort Collins.

Connecticut: Ernest Eugene Tucker, Rockville.

Florida: K. C. Moore, Orlando; Joseph W. Malone, Marianna.

Georgia: Webb Tatum, Elberton; Earl M. Varner, Swainsboro; John H. Henderson, Marietta; Shields B. Adair, Gray; Miss Sue Stanford, Swainsboro.

Idaho: Charles Warren Daigh, Rupert; Guy T. McAlexander, Moscow.

Illinois: E. A. Bierbaum, Anna; John R. Gilkey, Decatur; Hamlet H. Lett, Mount Carmel; Mrs. Esther K. Thor, Champaign County.

Indiana: L. E. Archbold, Decatur; Lloyd E. Cutler, Crown Point; Mervin S. Smith, Bluffton; Miss Janice Berlin, Indianapolis.

Iowa: Paul N. Payne, Cresco; Marion E. Olson, Mason City; Kenneth R. Littlefield, Sac City; Myron D. Lacy, DeWitt.

Kansas: C. T. Hall, Olathe; Harold B. Harper, Newton; Claude Lewis King, Topeka; Miss Nernetta Fairbairn, El Dorado.

Kentucky: Robert Hume, Williamstown; Robert Wigginton, Cynthia; Thomas H. Jones, Beattyville; C. F. Park, Harrodsburg.

Louisiana: B. W. Baker, Alexandria; A. B. Curet, New Roads; G. C. Meaux, Oberlin; B. B. Jones, New Orleans.

Maine: Philip S. Parsons, Bangor.

Massachusetts: Allister F. MacDougall, Concord.

Michigan: K. K. Vining, Grand Rapids; William Edward McCarthy, Bay City; Mrs. Bertine Benedict, Mason.

Minnesota: J. I. Swedberg, Redwood Falls; George A. King, Waconia; Ronald McCamus, Willmar; Miss Ada D. Todnem, Fairmont.

Mississippi: E. E. Deen, Hattiesburg; J. K. Morgan, Starkville; H. A. Carpenter, Indianola; Ernest L. Hobby, Fayette; Miss Katherine Stalley, Meridian.

Missouri: Roy I. Coplen, Higginsville; Robert A. Langenbacher, St. Charles; Miss Ann Sillers, Kahoko.

Montana: W. H. Jones, Billings; Miss Lillian Stone, Billings.

Nebraska: J. R. Watson, Westpoint; Clyde C. Noyes, McCook.

Nevada: Royal D. Crook, Fallon.

New Hampshire: Eloï Augustus Adams, Rochester; Miss Una A. Rice, Woodsville.

New Jersey: Miss Charlotte Embleton, Somerville.

New Mexico: Miss Maud Doty, Albuquerque.

New York: Charles W. Radway, Malone; A. L. Shepherd, Poughkeepsie; Earl G. Brougham, Catskill.

North Dakota: William R. Page, Grand Forks; Snorri M. Thorfinnson, Forman.

Ohio: Francis P. Taylor, Steubenville; E. Howard Bond, Napoleon; Walter H. Bluck, Wilmington; Rossie Greer, Painesville.

Oklahoma: Clarence R. Humphrey, Okemah; W. R. Hutchison, Newkirk; Thomas B. Morris, Hobart; Miss Jeffie Thompson, Stillwater; Mrs. Susie Baker, Sayre.

Texas: Miss Nannie Hill, Vernon; Miss Clara Pratt, Lubbock; Miss Nena Roberson, Dayton.

Utah: Miss Rosa Ellen Agren, Farmington.

Vermont: Miss Jennie Hall, Woodstock.

West Virginia: Miss Margaret Rexroad, Fairmont.

T. M. CAMPBELL, Negro field agent for the southern tier of States from Texas to Florida, was given a special honor on January 11, when a bust of Mr. Campbell was unveiled at Tuskegee Institute in recognition of his 40 years of extension work.

The once-over

Reflecting the news of the month as we go to press

WORD HAS BEEN RECEIVED THAT MARIE OROSO, beloved head and founder of home demonstration work in the Philippines, fell victim to the battle for the liberation of Manila. Many extension workers here will remember Miss Oroso who studied extension methods here some 20 years ago. She went back to inaugurate a home demonstration service especially to meet the food and nutritional needs of her people. In 1933 she sent two of her agents, Miss Brodeth and Miss Atienza, to the United States for a year of advanced study in both foods and extension methods.

She and nine of her home demonstration agents were working overtime as usual during the last days of January 1945, packing and canning foodstuffs for people being evacuated to the provinces and for the prisoners at Santo Tomas (which they somehow managed to smuggle in). When the Americans occupied the north side of the city, the agents were caught in the south side. Miss Oroso was hit by shrapnel in the leg and with the rest of her girls took refuge at the Remedios Hospital not very far from her office. The hospital suffered a direct hit, killing Miss Oroso and three of the agents, and left the others wounded.

During the days of the occupation she was one of the outstanding figures. She, with her agents, helped the people to use what they had at hand, even turning the troublesome hyacinth plant that clogs the waterways into salad. The agents and leaders trained in home demonstration work were a nucleus of trained workers to help the people feed themselves during the trying war days. Her heroic work will long be remembered.

SIX YOUNG VENEZUELAN STUDENTS are spending February and March in Puerto Rico, finishing up their extension training under conditions more nearly similar to those they will find at home. Miss Ana Carvajal, Miss Elda Marquina, Miss Adela Rodriguez, Miss Luz Uzcategui, Angel Capobianco and Mario Perez have completed 10 months of study in

the Federal Extension office and with State and county agents in several of the following States: Pennsylvania, Indiana, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Connecticut, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Ohio, South Carolina, Missouri, Washington, and Illinois. This group is particularly interested in organization and supervision of county extension work, 4-H Club work, nutrition, and handicrafts. The training schedule in Puerto Rico will be under the supervision of Roberto Huyke, director; Antonio Perez, assistant director in charge of county agent work; and Miss Esther Seijo, assistant director in charge of home demonstration work. They will start back to Venezuela on April 4 to assist in expanding extension work in their own country. These six students bring to 14 the total number of Latin-American trainees who have completed the final phase of their work in Puerto Rico where the language and conditions more nearly approach those they will find in their native land.

DIRECTOR WILSON IS DEVELOPING A FILE OF CURRENT STATE REPORTS of extension work. So often he has found that they furnished just the material he wanted to show what the Extension Service is. These reports are just the thing to give to visiting Congressmen, important of-

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ficials, or foreign dignitaries, or for use at public hearings, meetings, and conferences.

BRIEF STORIES ON THE WORK OF COUNTY AGENTS were part of the regular advertising of the General Electric Co. last fall. This is being continued for the current year. The advertising company handling this work is now gathering factual material dealing with specific cases in which the county agent helped the farmer. Any particularly good incidents may be sent to the REVIEW which will forward them to the proper person.

A NEW COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL became the objective of the home demonstration club members in Rabun County, Ga.; and they raised \$5,000 to help underwrite the operating fund, reports Gladys Murray, home demonstration agent. Through the county council representing 14 community home demonstration clubs and 267 women, the money was raised in 5 weeks as their share of a \$30,000 endowment fund to underwrite the operating expenses for a proposed 25- to 30-bed hospital. Members of one club pledged 1 dozen eggs a week and with this money furnished a room at the county maternity home. The women of the county made 21 gowns and 9 patchwork quilts for use in the maternity home, and they also keep the institution supplied with fresh flowers and large quantities of fresh fruits, vegetables, and other farm products.

A PLAY FESTIVAL IS A FEATURE of the spring in eastern Colorado when each county is presenting its best one-act play in a contest on the college campus, March 2, states Margaret Fillas, extension rural recreation specialist. County extension agents are in charge of the competition which selects the best one-act play in the county.

DR. JOHN F. DUGGAR, who served as first director of the Alabama Extension Service July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1920, died December 21. He will be remembered for his part in extension work in Alabama.